

**A NEW ANASA FROM PARAGUAY (HEMIPTERA:  
COREIDAE).**

BY ROLAND F. HUSSEY, New York City.

In a recent paper<sup>1</sup> I have referred to this species by the manuscript name *Anasa sapiicola*, stating that it is one of three hemipterous forms commonly associated in mid-summer with the Euphorbiaceous tree *Sapium haemospermum*. This plant is of frequent occurrence on the sandy rolling plains of east-central Paraguay, both on the higher land and near the streams, and its range extends well to the south into Argentina: commonly it is known as the *curupí-cahú*.

During my stay in Paraguay in 1931-32, I found this Coreid on no other plant, but in late December and early January it occurs in all stages on the *curupí-cahú*. The adults are found principally on the fruiting branches, and many of them are found in copula. The eggs are deposited singly on the unripe fruit, which at this season resemble miniature green figs with disproportionately long stems, growing in small clusters; and the young nymphs obtain their food from the latex which abounds in the parenchyma of the fruit.

The ova are very similar to those of the North American *Anasa tristis*. They are brown externally, and the inner surface, after the larva emerges, is silvery and shining. In size the ova measure about 1 mm. by 0.75 mm.; they are strongly flattened laterally, and their appearance suggests very strongly a miniature shell of a bivalve mollusc, inserted into the plant tissue at the "hinge" margin. A single fruit of the *curupí-cahú* will often bear sixty or seventy of these ova, which are so firmly attached that they cannot be removed without tearing the plant tissue and starting a flow of the latex.

A description of the insect follows:

***Anasa sapiicola* n. sp.**

♂. Length 14 mm., humeral breadth 5.1 mm. Head: length 1.9 mm., width with eyes 1.9 mm., interocular breadth 1.1 mm.; one-fourth the length of the head lies in front of the apex of antenniferous tubercles. Lengths of antennal segments: I, 1.44 mm.; II, 2.1 mm.; III, 2.1 mm.; IV, 1.5 mm.; first segment stoutest, lightly curved, second and third segments cylindrical, fourth fusiform; first three segments extremely rough, covered with minute closely approximated

---

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. XXIX, October, 1934, p. 133.

elongate elevations, the interstices between these filled with grayish matter giving the impression under low magnification that the antennae are coarsely punctate. Rostrum attaining the posterior coxae; lengths of segments, I, 1.56 mm.; II, 1.44 mm.; III, 1.12 mm.; IV, 1.64 mm.; first segment almost or quite reaching base of head.

♀. Length 15½–16 mm.; humeral breadth 6.1 mm. Lengths of antennal segments, I, 1.56 mm.; II, 2.36 mm.; III, 2.2 mm.; IV, 1.6 mm. Proportions of head as in male.

*Coloration.* Sordid testaceous, the hemelytra tending more toward whitish, the head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and pleura with a more yellowish tinge; head with two longitudinal black vittae arising at about the level of the ocelli, much narrowed anteriorly, obliquely forked externally, once at about the level of the eye and again on the antero-median margin of the antenniferous tubercles; extreme base of head sometimes black; antennae black, ventral side of first segment and some irregular mottlings on the upper side, extreme base of second segment, and apical portion of fourth segment testaceous, an annulus occupying the basal 1/5 of third segment sordid luteous. Anterior lobe of pronotum with a short, very narrow median black vitta and a small black spot laterad of each callosity; posterior lobe with an obsolete vitta immediately each side of the smooth median line, formed of coarse black punctures on concolorous ground, and a second similar vitta about midway between this and the lateral margin; rarely there is a third, very narrow vitta of the same sort within the lateral margin; lateral margins faintly suffused with reddish. In paler specimens only the median pair of black-punctate vittae may be present, and in no case do they extend forward as far as the callosities. Hemelytra closely but very coarsely—almost foveolately—punctate, the punctures commonly very slightly darker than the ground color; in darker specimens the punctures of the exocorium (especially toward the apex) and the outer apical cell of the mesocorium more heavily fuscous. Veins of corium commonly lightly infuscated, as also a small area beyond apex of basal cell of the mesocorium. Membrane fuscous, shining, the oblique basal cell pale. Connexivum yellow or reddish, the posterior third of each segment black, the black markings interrupted at the extreme edge on the posterior segments by a small yellow dot. Dorsum of abdomen testaceous; apical segment with a square fuscous mark at the center, occupying the entire length of the segment, the two preceding segments more broadly fuscous, their fuscous areas invaded at each side in each segment by a triangular testaceous mark. Legs testaceous, the femora with four to six obsolete fuscous maculae above, the tibiae with fuscous markings which tend to form irregular bands; tarsi fuscous only

toward apex of last segment. Propleura with a small black spot and two narrow black lines; meso- and metapleura with a short black line a short distance above the acetabula; anterior and posterior tubercles of ostiolar peritreme black; venter concolorous, margins of abdomen with a minute pre-apical black spot in each segment.

*Structural characters:* Head and anterior lobe of pronotum finely punctate; antenniferous tubercles unarmed; tylus narrow, distinctly elevated above the jugae and surpassing their apices. Pronotum trapezoidal; anterior width: posterior width: median length ( $\sigma$ ) = 16: 51: 32; lateral margins nearly straight, subcarinately calloused in front of the rounded humeri and provided with four or five remote small rounded callous nodes on the anterior half or two-thirds, the one next the collum obsoletely bifid; postero-lateral margins sinuate (somewhat more strongly so than in *A. tristis*) and produced to form an obtuse tooth lying distinctly lateral to the scutellum. Calli of anterior lobe confluent in front. Scutellum  $1/3$  wider than its median length, shallowly transversely rugulose. Hemelytra punctate as described above; venter finely punctate, pleura more coarsely so. Male genital segment oblique as seen from the side, its profile very lightly sinuate near the apex, the dorso-lateral angle rounded, very slightly produced beyond the subtruncate posterior margin.

*Holotype:*  $\sigma$ . PARAGUAY, Estancia Primera (CaaGuazú District), 2, I, 1932 (R. F. Hussey). *Allotype:*  $\text{♀}$ . Topotypic; 31, XII, 1931 (R. F. Hussey). *Paratypes:* 14  $\sigma\sigma$  and  $\text{♀♀}$ . Topotypic; 31, XII, 1931; 2, I, 1932, and 8, I, 1932 (R. F. Hussey). Holotype and allotype in Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. Paratypes in Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Museo Nacional de La Plata (Argentina), and in my collection.

By reason of the unarmed antenniferous tubercles and the bivittate head this species falls in the division *ee* established by Stål in the "Enumeratio." Many characters separate it from *A. acutangula* Stål, as, for instance, the antennae only half as long as the body, with the fourth segment shortest and the second and third subequal, the very obtusely rounded humeral angles, etc. From *Anasa limbata* Berg, the only other species thus far referred to this division (and which I also obtained in Paraguay) it can be readily separated by the coloration and by the dentiform posterior angles of the pronotum. Otherwise it appears very closely related to Berg's species, which was described from Corpus in Misiones, on the Paraná River, about 200 km. south of the type locality of *Anasa sapiicola*.